

Contoocook Village Precinct Water Quality Report – 2008

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The Contoocook Village Precinct Commissioners meet on the second Tuesday of each month at the Precinct's utility building on Kearsarge Avenue. The meetings begin at 7 p.m.

For General information, call Steve Clough, Precinct Superintendent 746-3389

OR

Precinct Commissioners:	Robert Carpenter	746-5641
	Bill Chapin	746-3738
	Mark Hemmerlein	746-6926

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-462-4791.

“NH Department of Environmental Services has prepared a Source Assessment Report for the source serving their public water system. The results of the assessments are as follows. For Bear Pond, 0 of susceptibility factors were rated high, 1 was rated medium and 12 were rated low. A complete copy of the Assessment Report is available upon request or can be reviewed on the NH DES's Drinking Water Source Assessment Program website at www.des.state.nh.us/dwspp.)

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected/ Range of Detection	Unit Meas.	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<u>Microbiological Contaminants</u>						
Total Coliform Bacteria	No			0		Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity	No		NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
<u>Volatile Organic Compounds</u>						
Haloacetic Acids	No		ppb	MADL N/A	MROLG 60	By-product of drinking water Disinfection.
TTHM (take total of Contaminants below) Bromodichloromethane Bromoform Dibromomethane Chloroform	No		ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Definitions: **MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety. **MCLs:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. They are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. **AL:** Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water systems must follow. **TT:** Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. **MRDLG:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. **MRDL:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Abbreviations: **ppt:** Parts per trillion. **ppb:** Parts per billion. **ppm:** Parts per million or **N/A:** not applicable. **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. **MFL:** Million fibers per liter. **Nd:** Not detectable at testing limits. **pCi/L:** Pico curies per liter, a measurement of radioactivity.

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] – Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.